UNION
INTERPRETIVE
TOUR

104-03613/

FOREWORD

The Heritage Advisory Board takes great pleasure in presenting this walking tour to the citizens of Calgary during the Centennial of Calgary's civic incorporation.

Union Cemetery was established in 1892 and today holds over 50,000 grave sites. The lives of the 40 Calgarians which are interpreted in this brochure represent a cross-section of Western Canadian society from the settlement era through to the Second World War. Research reveals the outlines of the lives of past Calgarians but the physical memorials to the deceased also speak to their attitudes toward death. The Board is very grateful to Ms. Lawrie Knight-Steinbach for her skillful telling of the stories of the Calgarians chosen for interpretation here and for her analysis of the memorials that mark their graves.

The lives of the citizens interpreted here tell the story of the development of the city from its earliest days as a settlement at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, through the establishment of the Province of Alberta and the boom years of the Laurier era, to the Great Depression of the 1930s and concludes with the last World War. The prominent and the anonymous are treated equally. Where research has been drawn from press reports of the past, history has not been rewritten and each respective era's treatment of aboriginals and minorities is presented without comment.

Heritage Advisory Board

CAUTION

Union Cemetery and the Reader Rock Garden lie on hilly ground which may, due to natural subsidence and Calgary's extreme freeze and thaw cycles, be uneven. Please wear sturdy walking shoes when you explore this beautiful site.

You are encouraged to recycle this brochure by passing it on to others interested in the history of Calgary and its citizens.

UNION CEMETERY INTERPRETIVE TOUR

Written by
Lawrie Knight-Steinbach

Photograghy by
Douglas Macrae

THE CITY OF CALGARY
HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD

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INTRODUCTION

UNION CEMETERY

Throughout history, most civilizations have followed the tradition of burying their dead. In North America, the deceased were often buried at or near the place of death and the grave crudely marked as a means of identification and warning. Later, these isolated burial places gave way to the family burial ground, where one corner of the farmstead was set aside for interment. As communities grew, the transformation to church-related cemeteries was made. By the mid-nineteenth century, the "Rural Cemetery" movement transformed the cemetery landscape forever.

Faced with the difficulties of overcrowding, public health concerns, and changing attitudes toward death and burial, the concept of a burial ground outside the community was embraced. Clearly tied to new ideas in cemetery design, the movement was characterized by a hillside setting, landscaped gardens, and winding roads. In many instances, landscape architects and horticulturalists were hired to make these burial grounds showplaces to be enjoyed by the living.

Calgary's first cemetery was established by the Roman Catholic mission in 1876. Later abandoned, the graves were moved to St. Mary's Cemetery. The need for a public, or Protestant, burying ground became evident and in 1884, application was made to the Dominion Government to set aside land at Shaganappi Point. Poor soil conditions rendered Shaganappi unsuitable for cemetery use, and an alternate site was acquired with the purchase of the Augustus Carney farm. During the summer of 1892, some seventy-five bodies were exhumed from Shaganappi Point and reinterred in Calgary's new burial ground. Ideally located on a hill south of the town limits and incorporating a curvilinear circulation system, Union Cemetery was consistent with the principles of the "Rural Cemetery" movement.

A sandstone arch in the classical revival style originally marked the northwest entrance to the site, to which the Parks Department office, greenhouses and nursery lay adjacent. A mortuary was situated at the crest of the hill, and north of it on a plateau The City constructed a residence for the Parks Superintendent in 1913. The Parks office, greenhouses and nursery are now gone and the sandstone arch has been relocated to a site adjacent to the mortuary drive.

READER ROCK GARDEN

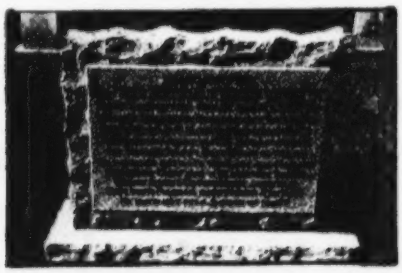
In 1913, William R. Reader, a British landscape gardener and horticulturist, was appointed to the newly created position of Parks Superintendent and he and his family took occupancy of the newly constructed superintendent's residence. On the surrounding grounds, which were vegetated by short grass prairie species, Reader laid out a magnificent rock garden. Incorporating pools, rivulets, stone paths, and terraces, it was considered the "finest thing of its kind in the Dominion." The garden served as a civic showplace and practical example for Calgary gardeners since its opening in 1923. In its prime, the rock garden covered three acres and contained more than 4,000 species of plant life, many of which were previously unknown in Alberta.

Reader's views on the direction of cemetery development mirrored his professional ideology:

It is to be sincerely hoped...that in choosing a new site some thought will be given to landscape possibilities, also that it will be so regulated as to prevent it becoming a merely closely packed burial ground or museum of curiosities in stone. Though a cemetery should not look like a pleasure park, the evidences of death ought not to be allowed to be repulsive, and the cemetery a place to be shunned, and, though there should be no attempt to make it appear what it is not, it can at least be made a monument, in its entirety, to those whose bodies are placed in it.

William Reader retired as Parks Superintendent in 1942, and died the following year. The superintendent's residence was removed and the entire site was formally opened to the public as the Reader Rock Garden in 1943. Reader's rock work, paths, pools and rivulets are extant and the character of the site and the spatial relationships between the different elevations are still perceivable. Remnant and rare perennial species still bloom, seasonally, in Reader's garden. True to his philosophy, a simple, flat granite marker was placed on his grave in Union Cemetery.

CAPTAIN SIR CECIL EDWARD DENNY



...The view from the hill on the north side of Bow river, when we reached it at the beginning of September, 1875, was a beautiful one. A lonely valley lay before us with rolling hills to the south. There was much wood on both sides of the Bow and Elbow rivers...the mountains with their snowy peaks to the west, also an open valley south of the Elbow, and much timber along the Bow. There were many large bands of buffalo moving and grazing in the valleys, but no sign of human habitation....Our first sight of this lonely spot was one never to be forgotten, and one that only a poet could do justice to. It was by far the most beautiful spot we had seen since we had been in the West....

This passage, from the writings of Captain Cecil Denny, describes what lay before his North West Mounted Police detachment as they arrived to build Fort Calgary in the fall of 1875.

The other historic events that comprised Captain Denny's life and the development of western Canada are literally "written in stone" on his memorial. Twelve lines of text outline the story of the nineteen-year-old adventurer who emigrated first to the United States and then to Canada to assume a commission in the newly formed N.W.M.P. His part in the famous 1874 trek across the plains to bring law and order to the Canadian frontier and his subsequent positions and titles are painstakingly hammered into his memorial in lead lettering. One of the most difficult of all lettering techniques, it is achieved by drilling holes into the stone at an angle of forty-five degrees before pounding in the letters. The complexity of this technique has rendered it a vanishing art.

Captain Sir Cecil Edward Denny died a bachelor in Edmonton on July 25, 1928. In keeping with his wishes, he was buried in the N.W.M.P. Veterans' Plot in Union Cemetery. Calgarians paid tribute to his passing with front-page headlines and an impressive funeral service. Ten years passed, however, before a marker identified his grave. Through the efforts of the Old Timers' Association and Mounted Police veterans, a massive grey granite memorial was ceremoniously unveiled in his memory on June 12, 1938. Unfortunately, an incorrect date of death was set into the marker.

2

FRANCIS WALTER DAVIES

Following their arrival in what is now southern Alberta in 1874, the North West Mounted Police earned respect for their negotiating powers and their demonstrated ability to protect the Territories' native inhabitants from American whiskey traders. It was within this newly created atmosphere of relative law and order that many Indian leaders felt confident enough to sign Treaty No. 7. As with previous treaties, participants sought a commitment from the Dominion government to prohibit the liquor trade in native communities. Under the Indian Act, a N.W.M.P. constable was empowered to arrest, without a warrant, any Indian found in a "drunken" condition.

The *Calgary Daily Herald* reported that on June 2, 1912, Constable Francis Walter Davies set out from Brooks to apprehend "...two bucks and a squaw..." who, reportedly, were in a drunken state and "...firing at everything they met on the road...." Early the next morning, "Happy" Davies was found dead from a bullet wound to his chest. His horse, chaps, and revolver were missing. Within twenty-four hours, a warrant to apprehend Jim Ham, alias Mike Running Wolf, of the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, was issued. It charged that he did "unlawfully commit murder by shooting F.W. Davies, Constable R.N.W.M. Police, contrary to Section 263 of the Criminal Code of Canada." Following a preliminary hearing, the accused pleaded "not guilty" and elected trial by jury.

The case of The King vs. Jim Ham, alias Mike Running Wolf, was heard in the Supreme Court of Alberta in Calgary on October 15, 1912. The following day, the jury found the prisoner guilty of the killing but reduced the charge from murder to manslaughter. Their decision was based on the premise that the constable was killed in the heat of passion and before the passion had time to subside. The judge concurred with the verdict and sentenced Jim Ham to life imprisonment.

Dick Laroche, the "halfbreed" who had procured the whiskey for the accused, received a six month prison sentence, the maximum penalty for the offence.

Twenty-three year old Constable Francis Walter Davies was buried in Union's Mounted Police Plot with full military honours.

3

JAMES AND CLIFFORD YOUNG

White marble rose to prominence as the standard stone in Victorian cemeteries. It was visually attractive, could be quarried in North America, and was a traditional material for sculpture. It became especially popular for use in children's memorials due to its association with purity, goodness, and innocence. Given its ease of carving, white marble was transformed into three-dimensional images associated with childhood. The lamb, and its connection with the Good Shepherd, was a favourite symbol in commemorating young children. The tree stump symbolized a life that never reached maturity.

On September 5, 1905, Clifford Young, along with his younger brother and another playmate, were wading in the Elbow River near the site of the new bridge in Parkview. It is believed that Clifford stepped into a hole and was swept away. Rather than say anything to the construction workers on the bridge, James Jr. ran home to tell his mother of the tragedy. The river was dragged using a raft and a long rope. Two hours later, searchers recovered Clifford's body grounded on the rapids. He was seven years old.

Six years later, James Jr. was injured in a kerosene explosion at the fairgrounds and died two days later at his parents' home. He was eleven.

The white marble memorial to the Young children, selected after James' death in 1911, features a pair of lambs resting at the base of a tree stump. The epitaph chosen by James and Lottie Young for their sons incorporates two sides of the marker and reflects the sudden and tragic deaths of their only children.

NIPPED IN THE OPENING BLOOM OF YOUTH
WITH SCARCE A MOMENTS WARNING GIVEN
SUMMONED EARLY FROM THE EARTH
TO GRACE WITH SMILES THE COURT OF HEAVEN.

4

JAMES H. GALLOWAY

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, polished granite gained popularity as a gravestone material. The move away from the softer materials of marble and sandstone accompanied the development of more sophisticated tools to carve this extremely hard stone. The memorial to the Galloway family was carved from Balmoral red granite. The introduction of pneumatic tools allowed for the creation of the ivy motif and diamond pattern on the column and family name on the sub-base. The names of nine family members are inscribed on the marker.

Ontario-born James Hadwen Galloway came west with a party of settlers in 1884. He later married another pioneer in this group, Miss Margaret McKee. Initially working as a builder and excavator, Mr. Galloway was appointed caretaker of Union Cemetery in 1899. Over the next thirty-four years, James Galloway buried more than twelve thousand Calgarians, at a time when all digging was done by hand. Margaret lived to the age of seventy. James, who always wanted to "go quietly," died at home at the age of eighty.

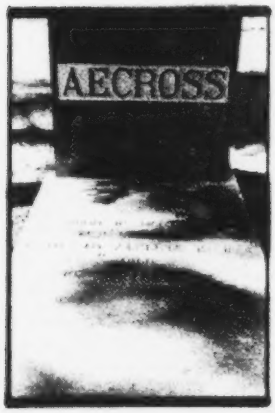
The south side of the Galloway marker is a grim reminder of the high incidence of infant mortality in Calgary's early days. With questionable sanitary conditions, unknown diagnoses, and limited remedies, it was not uncommon for parents to mourn the loss of at least one child. Between September 1890 and June 1897, Margaret and James Galloway lost three infant sons to cholera infantum. With little or no understanding of the disease or its treatment, it is believed that the children developed dysentery and died from dehydration. Collectively, Leonard, Rupert, and Horace have GONE HOME.

Two other sons were born to the Galloways in the 1890s. At the ages of twenty and twenty-one respectively, Victor and Howard enlisted for World War I duty in the 10th and 31st Batallions out of Calgary. Victor died at the Somme in 1916. Howard was killed in action during the final thrust of the war in 1918. Together they were CALGARY BORN BOYS.

J. Wilfred and Gertrude (Galloway) Wright share the family plot with their parents and brothers.

5

A.E. CROSS



Alfred Ernest Cross arrived in Calgary in 1884 as veterinarian and assistant manager of the British-American Horse Ranch Co. The following year, he started his own ranch, becoming one of the west's most prominent cattlemen. While on a visit to Montreal, he was intrigued by the operations of the local brewing company and returned home to establish the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company in 1892. A true entrepreneur, Mr. Cross purchased hotels throughout the west to ensure a market for his beer. The company's subsidiary, Calgary Beverage Ltd., manufactured Chinook beverages, "The Temperance Drinks of Canada," and the famous Buffalo Brand of aerated waters which helped "insure the family against typhoid."

A.E. Cross is also synonymous with the Calgary Stampede. In 1912, an American trick rider and roper by the name of Guy Weadick convinced a group of Calgary businessmen that their city was a prime location for a week-long rodeo. Known as the "Big Four," A.E. Cross, George Lane, A.J. McLean, and Patrick Burns each contributed $25,000 to underwrite the "Greatest Outdoor Show on Earth."

Helen Rothney Cross was born at Fort Macleod, North West Territories on February 9, 1878. The daughter of Colonel James F. and Mary Macleod, Mrs. Cross was one of the first non-native children born in what is now southern Alberta.

The upright Cross headstones identify Helen Rothney and A.E. by name. The story of their lives is inscribed on their respective grave "blankets." Behind their markers stands a white Latin cross in memory of the oldest two of their seven children. On September 25, 1904, Helen Macleod Cross and Selkirk Macleod Cross died of diphtheria, within twenty minutes of one another.

MARGARET NESBITT THOMPSON

The January 12, 1905 edition of the *Calgary Daily Herald* announced the marriage of Margaret Nesbitt to John Andrew Thompson at the Baptist parsonage. Three months later, the same paper reported her death: "Maggie Nesbitt, the dearly beloved wife of John A. Thompson of Banff. Married on the 11th January and died 11th April 1905. Funeral will take place from the residence of her sister...."

Maggie Nesbitt was born in Belfast, Ireland and emigrated to Calgary, North West Territories. She was baptized in 1904, prior to her marriage to John Thompson who was working in Banff and in the process of building a home there for his new bride. In the spring of 1905, twenty-four year old Margaret Thompson died from heart failure caused by exhaustion.

Her beautiful monument of Vermont grey marble features a depiction of the Kingdom of Heaven. Above the spires are inscribed the words, CALLED HIGHER, reinforcing the conviction that Margaret has risen to a blessed life beyond. A shawl is masterfully sculpted and draped over the north side of the marker. Rather than a complete epitaph, the expression, HER END WAS PEACE, conveys grief over her loss while simultaneously suggesting an attempt to justify it.

WILLIAM PEARCE

William Pearce was born in Ontario in 1848. Trained as a civil engineer and surveyor, he came west as one of the first ten surveyors in the North West Territories. In 1874, he helped establish the 49th parallel. Within eight years, Pearce was appointed Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies and a member of the Dominion Lands Board, responsible for the supervision of lands, forests, minerals, and waterways. Later, as Superintendent of Mines, he had personal charge of all conflicting land claims in the North West Territories. In 1887, he moved his office from Winnipeg to Calgary, where his jurisdiction covered over four hundred thousand square miles. By all accounts, William Pearce was considered the "ruling power in the West."

Pearce left government service in 1904 and joined the Canadian Pacific Railway as an advisor on land management and natural resources. Concerned with arid-land administration, he was the first person in Canada to advocate irrigation east of the Rockies. Pearce continued his work with the CPR until his retirement in 1926.

William Pearce helped establish Canada's national parks system by persuading the Dominion government to set aside park reserve in the mountains. In 1885, an Order in Council created the beginnings of Banff National Park. At the municipal level, his conservationist instinct led to the birth of Calgary's Mewata Park and St. George's Island.

As early as 1892, Pearce promoted the prospects of coal and oil deposits in this area of the Territories. Based largely on his recommendation and persistence, drilling started and continued in the Turner Valley field.

William Pearce died on March 3, 1930 at the age of eighty-two. His grave is marked by a fragment from a glacial deposit that had always interested him. Pearce's signature has been reproduced, enlarged, and then engraved on the erratic. The marker is both a personalized and fitting memorial to the individual who had "a greater and more accurate knowledge of the topography of the Canadian Northwest than any other man."

MARY E. BRENNAN

Typhoid fever, which reached epidemic proportions in the early 1900s, had been claiming local lives well before the turn of the century. The September 30, 1891 *Calgary Weekly Herald* reported that "in the General Hospital six of the eight patients are down with typhoid fever...one of the most dangerous of all the scourges of humanity...." The editorial went on to challenge Calgarians into action, "Now what is the community going to do about it? Is the present state of things to be continued? Are these cesspits whose filthy and abominable soakage is contaminating the wells from which men, women and children are constantly drinking, to be permitted to exist as a source of danger to the community?" For some, the challenge came too late. On October 2, 1891, Mary E. Brennan died from typhoid fever at the age of twenty-three.

Mary's unpolished grey marble marker is an excellent example of early gravestone design. The hand, with its index finger pointing to the sky, implies the direction that her soul has taken. The simplistic hand-carved roses are symbolic of love, beauty, and hope. The wording on the Brennan memorial also reflects its age. The expression, ENTERED INTO REST, generally predates turn-of-the-century markers. The abbreviated form of AEtatis, meaning "of her age," harkens back to stones from the 1700s. Created by the Somerville & Co. of Brandon, Manitoba, the marker also identifies her placement in the family and the names of her parents.

Mary's epitaph confirms the understandable difficulty in accepting the loss of a child. The reference to sleep as a euphemism for death, and the intimation that she has passed to a place of peace eternal, suggests an attempt by the Brennan family to rationalize her loss.

NO PAINS, NO GRIEFS, NO ANXIOUS FEAR
CAN REACH OUR LOVED ONE SLEEPING HERE.

9

MARY HAYMAN MARR

The Gothic revival in architecture and decoration pioneered in the mid-18th century reached a peak in the 1850s. As Britain's cities expanded, architects were called upon to design public and ecclesiastical buildings in the Gothic style. This revival also applied to ornamentation. Fertile imaginations led to the creation of creatures in all shapes and sizes and varying degrees of ugliness. Grotesque monsters, dragons, and gargoyles decorated items ranging from vases to water spouts and bench ends.

The memorial to Mary Hayman Marr is inspired by the Gothic revival in decoration. Modelled in relief, four near-identical gargoyles embellish her concrete marker. With pointed ears, slanted eyes, and hideous grins, these devil-like creations symbolize Satan and the powers of evil which must be overcome. It is likely that the painted concrete planter was added to her marker at a later date.

Mary Hayman Marr was born in Ayrshire, Scotland and emigrated to Canada in the early 1900s with her husband and five children. The 1905 Henderson's Gazetteer and Directory lists James Marr as a plumber with Hale Brothers. By 1911, he was in partnership with his son, James Jr., in the plumbing and heating business. They later expanded their interests to become Marr's Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Co. Mary Hayman Marr died in 1917 from chronic Bright's disease, a granular disease of the kidneys. James Marr, Sr. passed away in 1941 and is buried in the family plot with Mary.

10

FRED W. SMITH

Between 1898 and 1914, nearly six hundred thousand Americans arrived in western Canada. By the end of 1910, over twenty per cent of Alberta's population was American-born. Fred W. Smith and his family were among them.

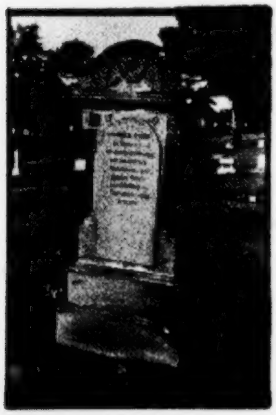
Upon their arrival from Spokane, the Smiths shared accommodation with the Burlison family on 17th Avenue East. One month later, three members of the combined households were dead. Nancy Burlison, Claire Chester Smith, and Fred W. Smith died from scarlet fever within ten days of one another in March, 1910.

Scarlet fever first appeared in North America around 1735. By the early 1900s, it had reached epidemic proportions. Six-hundred and eighty-seven cases of the disease were reported in the province in 1910, with forty-seven of these cases resulting in death. Not until the discovery of penicillin was the bacteria causing this acute, infectious disease held in check.

The memorial to Fred Smith is exquisitely sculpted from Vermont grey marble. Central to the design is a bird in flight over water on which a log is floating. An axe is embedded in the log. A ribbon with the expression, DUM TACET CLAMAT, meaning "quietly or softly he cries out," forms a half-circle below. The entire image is bordered on three sides by mature trees which appear to have been cut down. Collectively, these images suggest that the Tree of Life has closed in on twenty-seven year old Fred Smith, possibly with the help of the Dove of Promise. Representing peace, forgiveness, and purity, the dove traditionally carries an olive twig in its beak. The modest grey marker to the north is that of Mr. Smith's two-year old daughter, Claire.

11

BARBARA BAIN



In April 1913, Barbara Bain journeyed from Scotland to visit her married daughter in Calgary. Barbara died two weeks later. While the *Calgary Daily Herald* did not identify the cause of her death, it did report that "the remains are at the funeral parlors of Graham & Thompson Ltd. awaiting advice from relatives in Scotland."

The majestic memorial to Barbara Bain is hand-carved from locally quarried sandstone. As with most Scottish stones, as much information as possible is written on the marker. This includes her place of birth, age at death, and who paid for the marker. In this instance, Donald Bain erected the memorial "In Memory Of His Beloved Mother." Scottish stones rarely have decorative imagery beyond thistles. As the national flower of Scotland, the thistle represents independence, austerity, and earthly sorrow.

The Bain memorial, however, is embellished with decorative imagery beyond that customarily associated with Scottish stones. The Masons' Square and Compass in the centre of the elaborately carved cap is unusual for the marker of a woman who would not have been allowed membership in a fraternal order. It is more likely that this symbol indicates Donald's Lodge membership. The columns with their elaborately-carved cornices, the repetition of her year of death, and the addition of forget-me-nots, provide a non-traditional component to this Scottish memorial.

12

KINSAKU OGINO

Prior to 1868, emigration from Japan was not allowed under penalty of death. With the Meiji Restoration, Japanese were encouraged to go abroad and bring money home. By 1897, the CPR had started a direct ocean service from Vancouver to Japan, and the flow of immigrants increased.

The first sizeable group of Japanese in Alberta came to the Raymond area in 1903. Brought over by labour contractors, they were employed in the back-breaking cultivation of sugar beets for the Knight Sugar Factory. In 1907, one thousand more Japanese labourers were brought in to help construct an irrigation system for the CPR. As larger numbers of Japanese arrived in Canada, antagonism toward them intensified. In 1908, with the fear of "yellow peril" at its height, Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent his Minister of Labour to Japan to conclude a "gentlemen's agreement," placing Japanese immigrants on an annual quota system. Anti-oriental feelings surfaced in southern Alberta in 1909, when Japanese strikebreakers were used during the CPR mechanics' strike in Lethbridge. This anti-Japanese rhetoric soon died out as the majority of Japanese moved to the Pacific coast or headed south to the United States. The few who did remain either settled on farms in the Raymond area or worked in small businesses in Calgary or Edmonton. By 1911, only two-hundred and forty-seven Japanese remained in Alberta.

On January 3, 1914, Kinsaku Ogino died from tuberculosis in Calgary. Concern over this silent but widespread killer had been addressed as early as the 1890s but it was not until 1912, that a facility was opened for the exclusive care of patients suffering from "consumption."

The white marble memorial to Kinsaku Ogino was crafted by the Somerville Co., Calgary. With inscriptions in both Japanese and English, the marker respects the two countries in which he had spent his twenty-three years. His name is written vertically in Japanese and horizontally in English. Shizuokaken is the prefecture or province in Japan from which he emigrated.

13

THOMAS AND ALBERT EDWARD GILMORE

In Christian theology and ecclesiastical art, the Sacrifice made by Christ on the Cross is known as the Crucifixion. As such, this symbol is appropriate for the enrichment of Christian memorials. Sculpted in relief, this powerful image is central to the design of the Gilmore monument. The initials, INRI, translated from Latin to mean Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews, have been carved in the white marble marker by Albert J. Hart of Calgary.

Thomas Gilmore died of Pott's aneurysm disease at Red Deer Memorial Hospital on June 22, 1922. He was fifty-two. Born in England, Gilmore worked in Calgary before moving to Red Deer with his wife. According to the *Red Deer Advocate*, Thomas Gilmore's remains "were forwarded on Sunday's train to Calgary where interment took place."

Two weeks later, the *Vulcan Advocate* reported the death of his son: "Citizen Suicides - Albert Edward Gilmore, Passes by His Own Hand." Edward Gilmore had been in business in Vulcan for over two years as an undertaker and, apparently, "things with him of late have not been well." An empty bottle of strychnine and a note beside his bed "explained the cause of it all." The body of twenty-six year old Edward Gilmore was taken to Calgary for burial beside that of his father.

14

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE

William Somerville was born in Ontario on June 23, 1849, and following work in a variety of mercantile concerns, he came west to sell monumental goods for his brother, Tom. The Somerville Monumental Company originated in Brandon, Manitoba in the early 1890s. At that time, William travelled as far west as Calgary by train and then rented a buggy to call on potential customers. The orders placed, he returned to Brandon where the memorials were completed over the winter months for delivery the following spring.

In 1903, William opened a separate monumental company in Calgary with the financial assistance of his brother, Herbert, who later became active in the business. By 1911, their operation had grown to the point that new buildings and yards were required. With a trade area extending throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, the firm employed twenty-five to thirty experienced workmen. Their expertise ranged from headstones and cemetery fencing to butchers' slabs and mantle pieces. State-of-the-art machinery allowed the finishing of interior marble stairs, and wainscotting. In a local trade review, the company purported to be "the only firm in Western Canada doing this line of work." Seven years later the Somerville brothers went their separate ways.

On May 13, 1925, William Somerville died from a gastric ulcer of the stomach. While the connection between him and the W.J. Ferguson family is unknown, William is buried in the north four feet of their plot. His grave is marked by a modest Balmoral red granite "pillow" marker.

15

JOHN SIBLEY

The memorial to John Sibley is the only remaining wooden tablet marker in Union Cemetery. This rather primitive, handmade style of western tablet marker was popular in the second half of the nineteenth century. As with most wooden markers, time and weather have taken a heavy toll. It is likely that, at one time, the lettering on the tablet was painted. Over the years, the background receded to give the letters a slightly raised effect. Subjected to the elements for over eighty years, both the paint and the letters have eroded to a level where the inscription is barely discernable. It reads:

JOHN SIBLEY
DIED
DEC. 29 1909
AGED
10 YEARS

This simple wooden marker is also the only material evidence that we have of John Sibley's life. Cemetery records indicate that on January 1, 1910, Mrs. John Sibley purchased this plot for her ten-year old son at a cost of $10.00. An additional $3.00 was required for the "dig." As with others interred in this section of the cemetery, the grave of John Sibley is oriented on an east-west axis. This practice is in keeping with the Christian belief in the resurrection of the body on Judgement Day.

16

ALICE DEVOLIN WOOD

As a booming western town, Calgary was not immune to the social ills that plagued most frontier communities. In direct response to the growing number of young girls and women who were living in distressing situations, "rescue homes" were established by individuals and charitable organizations alike. The first rescue home in Calgary was established by the Salvation Army in 1904. The following year, Mrs. George E. Wood founded another home on Second Avenue East. The initial emphasis of these homes was to rescue "fallen" women from a life of prostitution. It was soon apparent, however, that the provision of good maternity care was an urgent need for many of Calgary's "betrayed" girls. As a result, many of the early rescue homes became safe shelters for unmarried mothers. The good works of these havens were recognized by the municipal administration. In 1905, the City finance committee noted that both rescue homes were "charitable institutions in every sense of the word and are therefore entitled to consideration from council as regards taxes." In December of that year, a letter from the City Clerk to George E. Wood, Esq. stated that Council had remitted the general taxes on his facility in the amount of $49.50.

On February 4, 1908, Alice Devolin Wood, founder and matron of The Calgary Rescue Home, died at the age of thirty-three. Fashioned by the Western Marble & Granite Works of Calgary, her Vermont grey marble marker rests on a large sandstone base. The "rock pitching" on the sides and back of the monument contrast with the smooth surface of the face. The "crown" above her surname provides the only embellishment on the memorial. A footstone with the initials A.K.W. rests at the foot of her grave.

JOSEPH EDWARD ECKERSLEY

Joseph Eckersley was a stonecutter in Middlesboro, England before emigrating to Canada in 1886. Following three years in Medicine Hat, he moved to Calgary where he became an established quarry owner and prominent contractor. After the devastating fire which raged through Calgary on November 7, 1886, Calgary turned to sandstone as a more fireproof material to rebuild its main street. Easily quarried and carved, this native stone quickly became the material of choice for public buildings, schools, churches, and private residences. Within a few years, Calgary was transformed into the "Sandstone City of the West." Joseph Eckersley's skill as a stonemason was applied to Calgary's first hospital, post office, St. Mary's Convent, and the Senator Patrick Burns' residence.

Mr. Eckersley retired to his ranch south of Calgary where he was taken ill in 1905. In a vain search for health, he travelled to California and other coastal cities before returning home. Joseph Eckersley died on June 18, 1907. The majestic grey granite Celtic cross which marks his grave is one of the most beautiful and symbolic of all memorial crosses. Its design, with a circle behind the crosspiece, symbolizes eternity. Used as a memorial, it indicates that the deceased had roots in the British Isles. The interlaced carving on the cross terminates just below the circle of eternity. In the centre are engraved the initials, IHS, the Latinized contraction of the Greek name for Jesus. They often are taken to mean "Jesus Hominum Salvator" or "Jesus Saviour of Men."

18

JOHN WARE

John Ware was born into a South Carolina slave family around 1845. Freed from slavery at the close of the American Civil War in 1865, he drifted west, eventually finding work on a ranch near Fort Worth, Texas. Here, he became a skilled horseman and experienced cowhand. By the 1880s, John was part of the great cattle drives herding Texas cattle northward to the distant ranges in Montana. In September, 1882, he crossed the Canadian border with a drive that brought three thousand head of Montana cattle to the Bar U Ranch in the foothills southwest of Calgary. He later left the Bar U to become one of the top hands on the Quorn Ranch. By 1890, John had acquired his own homestead and started a ranch on the north fork of Sheep Creek. With the famous 9999 as his brand, his place was known as The Four Nine. Soon after the turn of the century, in the face of encroaching settlement, John Ware moved to a new ranch site along the Red Deer River, east of Brooks. Here he built up his stock to nearly one thousand head of cattle and one hundred horses.

Legendary for his size, strength, skill, and humour, it was said of him that "The horse is not running on the prairie that John Ware can't ride." On September 12, 1905, he was killed while working a steer near his ranch. That same day, the *Calgary Daily Herald* carried the sad news:

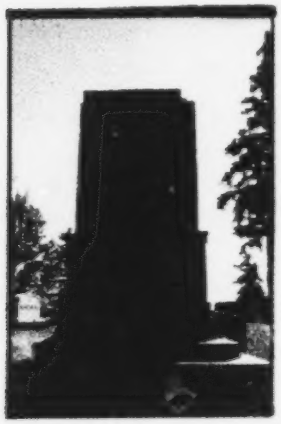
JOHN WARE KILLED

Well Known Colored Rancher Meets
Sudden Death.

Brooks, N.W.T., Sept. 12 - John Ware, commonly called "Nigger John," an ex-slave from the south and for twenty-five years a rancher and cow hand in the west, owner of a thousand head of finest range cattle on the Red Deer river, was killed today by a horse stumbling and falling upon him, killing him instantly. Deceased was 60 years old and leaves a family.

19

WILLIAM ROPER HULL



The imposing grey granite Hull memorial is a fitting tribute to a man who was recognized as one of the leading pioneers in Alberta. The four stylized Union Jacks carved horizontally across the top of his marker denote his British roots. The emblem of the flaming torch is derived from classical games, where it was handed on to successive runners. In this respect, it signified life. The wreath has long been used as a form of enrichment for both civic and private memorials.

William Roper Hull was seventeen when he and his brother, John, left England in 1873. Sailing round Cape Horn to the west coast of British Columbia, they made their way inland by stagecoach and foot to what is now Kamloops. In 1883, they made the largest horse drive in Western Canadian history by moving twelve hundred head through the Crowsnest Pass to Calgary. Their ranching and meat packing business became the biggest west of Manitoba and was the first to use refrigeration. By 1912, W. Roper Hull & Co. had major real estate holdings in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Victoria. In construction, William was responsible for numerous business blocks and warehouses including Calgary's landmark Grain Exchange Building and the Alberta Block. He encouraged the development of opera in the city with the construction of the Hull Opera House.

William and his wife, Emmeline Bannister Ellis, had no children. Following their respective deaths in 1925 and 1953, the major portion of the Hull estate was left for the building of an orphanage. The William Roper Hull Home Act redirected the use of his estate to establish a facility for troubled adolescent boys. Opened in 1962, the "Hull Home" has expanded to become a treatment centre for emotionally disturbed children and their families. Through this facility the legacy of William Roper Hull - pioneer, entrepreneur, and philanthropist - has been carried on.

20

FRED COLLINGS

In the early evening of December 11, 1895, Fred Collings and his friend, Frank Martin, had been target practising by the town's coal sheds. Retiring to the telegraph office where Frank was employed as a messenger, the boys cleaned their revolvers before replacing two cartridges. They each turned the cylinders, so they thought, to a point where the guns could not discharge. In boyish fun, it was suggested that a duel be fought. Raising their weapons, they agreed to fire on the count of three. While the trigger on Fred Collings' revolver only snapped, Frank's went off. The bullet struck thirteen-year old Fred Collings in the forehead. Despite the efforts of local surgeons, the bullet could not be removed, and "after making a brave struggle for life," Fred died on December 31, 1895.

His memorial has been masterfully sculpted from locally quarried sandstone. The anchor, a traditional sign of hope, is derived from early Christian symbolism related to Hebrews 6:19. "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast...." Reference to the Scriptures is also made in Fred's epitaph, suggesting the influence of religion within the Collings' family.

THOU DIDST GIVE, AND THOU HAST TAKEN,
BLESSED LORD, THY WILL BE DONE.

The limestone slab set at the base of Fred Collings' marker is in memory of his sister, Elizabeth Taylor. The inscription, AND OF THEIR YOUNGEST DAUGHTER LIZZIE, suggests that Joseph Robert and Mary Ann Collings considered this an extension of the thoughtfully prepared memorial to their eldest son.

21

THOMAS SWAN

Cemeteries of the Victorian era often contain bluish-grey, hollow metal gravemarkers. Known as "white bronze," they are generally obelisk-shaped with individualized decorations and inscriptions, ensuring that no two specimens are alike. These curiosities are the product of the White Bronze Monument Company of St. Thomas, Ontario. Established in 1883, the company held the sole Canadian franchise for the products of the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The term, white bronze, was chosen to distinguish the blue-grey metal from the copper metal known as antique bronze, and to capitalize on the long association of bronze with sculpture, refinement, and longevity. For commercial purposes, white bronze was actually pure zinc. Easily moulded, zinc was virtually indestructible; it was free from corrosion and change of colour, would not support moss or lichen growth, and since it did not absorb moisture, was not affected by frost.

The Swan memorial is an elaborate white bronze marker. Richly ornamented and well finished, the tall obelisk supports a finial urn above the cap. Each of the four sides has been cast separately and then fused together. The removable data plates have been personalized for Thomas and then attached with ornamental screws after assembly.

Thomas Swan came to Calgary in 1883. The following year, he was elected a member of the first Civic Committee "to watch over the interests of the public." This committee was instrumental in having Calgary incorporated as a town in 1884. Swan later moved to Regina as homestead inspector. He died in Calgary on December 30, 1889 and, as a charter member of the Bow River Lodge, he was buried with Masonic honours at "the Calgary cemetery." His remains were among those reinterred in Union Cemetery during the summer of 1892.

22

SAMUEL H. LIVINGSTONE

Irish-born, Samuel Henry Harkwood Livingstone, often spelled Livingston, emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen. He later crossed the continent to join the California gold rush of 1849 before migrating north to British Columbia and traversing the Rockies to Fort Victoria. There, he married Jane Howse, the Metis daughter of a Red River Settlement family. In 1873, he opened a trading post near Jumping Pound. Moving eastward, he prepared to homestead at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers but relinquished his squatter's rights in September, 1875 when the North West Mounted Police arrived to construct Fort Calgary. The Livingstones moved upriver where Sam the hunter, trader, and freighter, became Sam Livingstone the farmer.

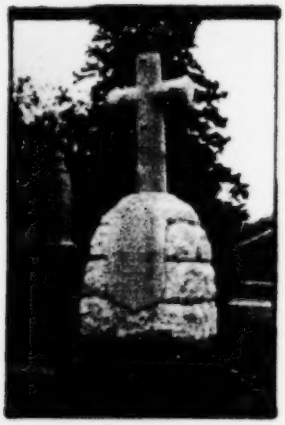
He grew vegetables, hay, and oats on his island farm in the Elbow River and was the first person in the area to grow fruit trees. Sam also developed a reputation as an innovator. He introduced Calgary's first binder, mower, rake, and horse-powered threshing machine. An advocate of the West's tremendous agricultural potential, Livingstone was quoted by the *Manitoba Daily Free Press* in 1883: "I have never been in a country where I have seen such big crops raised....They must have a heap of cheek to say the country won't raise anything, with a thousand facts staring them in the face...." His dislike of surveyors, leaseholders, and the poor treatment of settlers was also a matter of public record. "I do not believe the settlers or Indians were thought of when the police force was increased; it was to back up leaseholders."

On October 4, 1897, "Calgary's First Citizen" died at the age of sixty-nine, leaving a wife and fourteen children. His funeral, with a forty-carriage procession, was one of the largest in years.

The simple, but massive memorial to "Brother Samuel H. Livingstone" suggests a Masonic affiliation. The Square as a sign of moral rectitude and the Compass as a mark of human reason dominate the otherwise stark obelisk that is a replication of the original now in Heritage Park. The sandstone base remains with the carver's signature, Collings, Calgary, chiseled on the north side.

23

EMMA, ROSA, AND EMILY PRINCE



The cross is one of the oldest symbols of Christianity. It was not until the popular revival of Gothic architecture, however, that Protestants began to accept the use of the cross on their memorials. Prior to this, it was viewed as a symbol of Roman Catholicism and often avoided for use in commemorative art. The exquisite memorial to the wives of Peter Prince features a Latin cross of white marble. Hand-carved, it is in the form of two intersecting tree trunks, symbolic of the Tree of Life. The cross rests on a carved base imitating blocks of stone. A polished white marble plaque identifies the names of Prince's second and third wives.

Peter Anthony Prince was born near Three Rivers, Quebec in 1836. Following his father's career as a millwright, he moved to northern Wisconsin and joined the Northwestern Lumber Company. In 1885, he visited Western Canada on a holiday and returned to Wisconsin convinced of the timber potential of the Calgary area. Within the year, Prince was commissioned to manage the newly organized Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Company. Known as the "lumber king of Calgary's early days," he managed the company until his retirement thirty years later. In 1889, Peter Prince was contracted to supply the town of Calgary with electricity. The Calgary Water Power Company provided Calgarians with their sole source of electrical power until 1906.

In 1857, Peter Prince married Marguerite Corogan, with whom he had two children. Marguerite died of diabetes in 1898 and was buried in "the new Catholic cemetery." Prince remarried - three times. Emma, who had "been an invalid for some time" and for whom "death was not entirely unexpected," died of tuberculosis in 1902. Rosa Douglas died in 1907 of cancer. Emily Whitlock, who outlived her husband by nineteen years, died in 1944 and was buried in Union Cemetery with his second and third wives. Emily's grave is unmarked.

Peter Anthony Prince died in 1925 and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery with Marguerite.

LEESON FAMILY

In the late 1800s, family plots were commonly demarcated by iron fences. Ranging from elegant to utilitarian, these iron rails gave the impression of private property, even within the realm of the dead. Cemetery administrators sought to eliminate distinctive, fenced family plots, citing that they broke the unity of the landscape and made upkeep much more difficult and expensive. The Leeson plot is the last of the fenced family plots in Union Cemetery. Four individualized memorials lie within its boundaries.

At the age of nine months, Rubena Leeson died from inflammation of the brain and was buried in "the Calgary Cemetery" in 1885. Later moved to this family plot in Union, Ruby is commemorated with a child's white bronze tablet marker. The image of two kneeling angels and her epitaph have been cast on the west side.

In 1889, George Leeson's brother, Andrew, was killed in a CPR train accident and was later reinterred in the Leeson family plot. Although modest in size, his white bronze obelisk is rich with verse and imagery.

Inscribed on the white marble marker of John Geddes Leeson is the expression GONE TO BE AN ANGEL. At the age of fourteen months, John died from cholera infantum in 1892. Two hand-carved lilies complement the inscription.

George K. Leeson came to Western Canada in 1880. A partner in Leeson & Scott, he was awarded the government contract to carry mail over the Calgary-Edmonton Trail. The Royal Mail and Stage Line operated from 1884 until the completion of the Calgary-Edmonton Railway in 1891. "One of Alberta's active businessmen," Leeson was involved in a variety of "speculations" which included large ranching interests and property holdings. Together with John Lineham, he built a towering six-storey business block on Stephen Avenue. George Leeson died in 1910 and was buried under the auspices of the Masonic order. Symbols of the Al Azar Shrine are etched on the red granite memorial commemorating his passing and that of his wife, Annie.

25

BISHOP WILLIAM CYPRIAN PINKHAM

Calgary's first Anglican Bishop was born in Newfoundland in 1844. William Cyprian Pinkham later attended St. Augustine's College in Canterbury to prepare for the work of the ministry in "the Colonies." In 1868, he was sent to the Red River Settlement. As the youngest Anglican clergyman in the vast Diocese of Rupert's Land, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1869. Cyprian served as Superintendent of Education for the Protestant schools of Manitoba for twelve years and as Archdeacon of Manitoba for five. Consecrated as the second Bishop of Saskatchewan in 1887, he was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Calgary the following year. Covering a three-hundred thousand square mile area, Pinkham served both dioceses until 1903, when $50,000 had been raised to allow each district its own bishop.

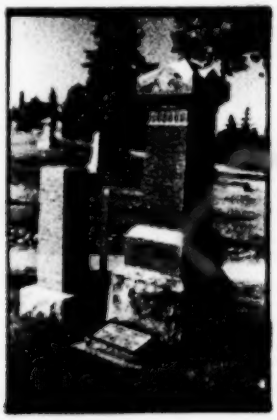
Bishop Pinkham chose Calgary and repeated this choice in 1914, when the Diocese of Edmonton was set apart from Calgary's jurisdiction. He served in this capacity until his resignation in 1926. On his retirement, the Blood Indians named him "Chief Holy Rest - a rest which is made holy by the many kind deeds you have done for us." Bishop Pinkham died two years later at the age of eighty-three.

Mrs. Pinkham was born Jean Anne Drever in Prince Rupert's Land in 1849. As the daughter of one of the earliest families of the Red River Settlement, she was a pioneer in her own right. After joining her husband in Calgary in 1889, Jean Pinkham recognized the challenges of the new town and was instrumental in establishing one of Calgary's early hospitals.

The unassuming, grey granite Pinkham marker is a fitting memorial to a man who spent thirty-nine years in the episcopal office, and to his wife who worked untiringly for the church and community. Finished in lead lettering, the marker features a Latin cross and an epitaph taken from the Book of Revelations.

26

COLONEL JAMES FARQUHARSON MACLEOD



James Farquharson Macleod was born on the Isle of Skye in 1836. Educated as a lawyer, he was a graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall. With military inclinations, he joined the Wolseley Expedition to the Red River in 1870. Four years later, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the newly formed North West Mounted Police, whose purpose was to maintain order through the difficult early years of settlement in the territories. On July 8, 1874, three hundred Mounted Police left Dufferin, Manitoba for the uncharted prairies of the west. The following October, Commissioner Macleod and his men established a permanent post at Fort Macleod. When the N.W.M.P. post was constructed at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers in 1875, Colonel Macleod selected the name: Fort Calgary.

In 1876 he resigned from the Force to become one of the three stipendiary magistrates for the new Government of the North West Territories. Six months later, he was appointed Commissioner of the Mounted Police and in this capacity, helped negotiate Treaty No. 7. Colonel Macleod retired again in 1880 to resume his duties as magistrate before being appointed a Supreme Court justice. He held this appointment until his death in Calgary on September 5, 1894. Soldier, diplomat, law-maker, and judge, Colonel James Farquharson Macleod died a poor man. At the time of his passing, he reportedly left "a wife, five children, and eight dollars."

His impressive grey granite memorial was erected by veterans of the N.W.M.P. "as a mark of respect for their old commander and comrade, and to shew their sense of his worth." The Union Jack, the flag under which he so capably served, was raised in his honour during the R.C.M.P. centennial in 1973.

The memorial to his wife, Mary Isabella Drever, documents the life of one of the West's earliest pioneers. Born at Upper Fort Garry in the Red River Settlement, she married James Macleod in 1876. Two years later Mary gave birth to one of the first non-native children born in what is now southern Alberta. Her epitaph expresses the high regard in which she was held by her children.

27

ALBERT AND VERA DICK

Albert A. Dick was a prominent Calgary real estate investor who made his fortune during the land boom of 1908 to 1912. In the fall of 1911, he married Vera Gillespie and together they left for an extended European honeymoon. Travelling to Italy, France, Palestine, and Egypt, they were to culminate their trip on the maiden voyage of the Titanic.

The world had waited expectantly for the launching of the R.M.S. Titanic. Accounts of her unequalled size, completeness, and luxury had been published globally. More importantly, she was extolled as "the ship that God himself couldn't sink." On April 10, 1912, the Titanic sailed on her maiden voyage to New York. Four days later, she collided with an iceberg off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and sank, carrying over fifteen hundred men, women, and children to their death.

Stunned by the disaster and the enormous loss of life, a United State's Senate Investigation and British Court of Enquiry learned that only sixteen lifeboats had been provided for a combined total of over two thousand passengers and crew . This disturbing ratio led to the issue of who survived and who did not. It appeared that the interpretation of the maritime rule of "women and children only," varied according to the particular officer in charge. On one side of the ship, some of the first lifeboats were lowered half full. On the other, men were allowed and even invited by officers to get in the boats as passengers or as part of the crew.

Albert and Vera Dick were two of the seven-hundred and five Titanic survivors. The April 20, 1912 edition of the *Morning Albertan* ran a narrative of the couple's ordeal and rescue. "No Charge Of Selfishness Against Dick" read one headline. Despite front page absolution, the selective process that brought about his rescue from the ill-fated ship was the source of public indignation toward Albert Dick for years to follow.

Albert and Vera Dick died in 1970 and 1973, respectively. Their ashes are interred in the family plot and identified by a flush, granite marker.

28

DR. THOMAS H. QUIRK

On the evening of October 1, 1912, Dr. Thomas H. Quirk was driving his Chalmer's "40" south on First Street when he struck a horse pulling a City "flushing" cart. Dr. Quirk died instantly; Mr. William Guy, a passenger in the automobile, died shortly after from injuries resulting from the impact.

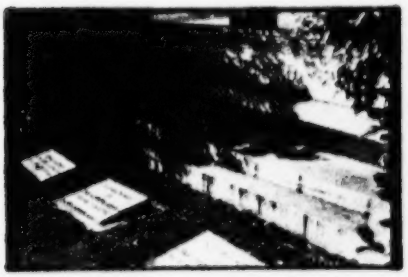
Dr. Quirk was reported to be an enthusiastic yet cautious motorist. One of the two surviving passengers stated that "The doctor had been driving carefully and skillfully all the way over from the centre of the city...and showed perfect control." A partial explanation for the fatality was revealed at the inquest. On the night of the accident, a large street-flushing cart was heading north on the left, rather than right, side of First Street. This apparently was standard practice in order to "send the water to the other curb." Having just been washed, the street was slippery and since Dr. Quirk's automobile was not equipped with skid chains, the collision appeared inevitable. What was not answered during the inquest was why neither Dr. Quirk nor his three passengers saw the light on the cart before impact. Even more baffling was the fact that the horse, which had been hit head on, received only minor cuts and bruises while two men lay dead.

Thomas Quirk was a native of Virginia City, Nevada and a graduate of Stanford University. He arrived in Calgary from Vancouver in 1907 and set up practice as a dental specialist in the Dominion Block. Advertising "New Method Dentistry," he claimed that he could extract teeth "absolutely without pain." Dr. Quirk had recently moved into a new home in Elbow Park with his wife and two young sons.

On March 26, 1913 Nellie May Quirk purchased a plot for the erection of a mausoleum for her late husband. The classically-designed, white marble structure was completed the following September. It is believed that Dr. Quirk's body was stored in the mortuary chapel during the construction period. The Quirk mausoleum is the last remaining in Union Cemetery.

29

SIR JAMES LOUGHEED



Born in Brampton, Ontario in 1854, James Alexander Lougheed practised law in Toronto before heading to the western frontier and to the real estate and business ventures that led to his personal success. Opening his Calgary law office in 1883, he served as counsel for the CPR and land agent for the Hudson's Bay Company. An active participant in the community's land and building boom, he was once reported to be paying half the City's taxes. Between 1900 and 1912, he built the Lougheed Building, four sandstone blocks named after his sons - Clarence, Edgar, Norman, and Douglas - and the Lyric Theatre. Construction on the Lougheed mansion, Beaulieu, began in 1891 and was completed the following year. It was here that he and his wife, "Belle," entertained many notable guests, including members of royalty. Isabella Christine Hardisty was the eldest daughter of the Hudson's Bay Company Chief Factor for the Mackenzie district. Educated in the finest schools in the east, she was related by birth to Lord and Lady Strathcona.

James Lougheed's political achievements parallelled those of his professional life. In 1889, he was appointed to the Senate and, at the age of thirty-five, was the youngest member of the Upper House. He served as its Conservative leader from 1906 until 1921. Created Privy Councillor in 1911, he was Minister without Portfolio for seven years in the administration of Sir Robert Borden. During the Great War, Senator Lougheed presided over the Military Hospitals Commission and was later knighted for his service. As Minister of the Interior and Mines, he made changes to oil and gas regulations and was the first to propose the idea of establishing Crown petroleum reserves. On November 2, 1925, Sir James Lougheed died of pneumonia in Ottawa. A memorial service was held in the capital before his body was brought to Calgary for burial. In a funeral of unprecedented size, Calgary's early Senator was laid to rest.

The stately Lougheed monument is of the "exedra" type. Reminiscent of the spacious seats or "exedrae" used by the philosophers in ancient times, it symbolizes rest, repose, and contemplation. A classic Greek key design moves at right angles above the surname. The individual markers of the Lougheed generations are laid out before the impressive family monument.

30

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE

The grieving figure of a young woman, her head inclined, and eyes lowered, constitutes the most popular visual symbol of perpetual sorrow. This feminine image of grief is deemed equally appropriate for the graves of women and men. The monument to John Breckenridge combines this powerful image with the ageless appeal of sculpture. The white marble figure rests on an elaborately-sculpted base of Balmoral red granite. Through a "steeling" process, a portion of the finish has been carefully removed to provide contrast between the monument's highly polished columns and lettering and its remaining unfinished surface. This technique has been masterfully applied to enhance the palm leaves which symbolize spiritual victory, success, and righteousness.

John Breckenridge was born in Ayrshire, Scotland in 1861. When still a boy, he emigrated to Canada with his parents. Early in 1886, he undertook mainline construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington State before moving back to Canada. In partnership with John Lund, he was a powerful factor in both the railroad and industrial development of British Columbia and Alberta. One of the firm's most remarkable accomplishments was the 1903 construction of a rail line across the Frank Slide in sixteen days. In 1904, John Breckenridge moved to Alberta, taking charge of the CPR's extensive irrigation system south and east of Calgary. Four years later he became an independent contractor. In this capacity, he received the Dominion government contract to build seventy miles of fencing around a buffalo park, as well as construction work with the Canadian Northern Railway. His personal and business holdings grew to include logging camps, an extensive ranch, and considerable real estate in the city. He was profiled in 1910 by the *Calgary Daily Herald*: "Mr. Breckenridge may be safely regarded as one of the most experienced, most skillful and most prosperous gentlemen engaged in the work of railway construction throughout the entire expanse of this wide Dominion." Following two gallstone operations, John Breckenridge died on May 29, 1913, one day before his fifty-second birthday.

REVEREND JOHN MCDOUGALL

Famed for his work among the natives of this province, John Chantler McDougall was born in Ontario in 1842. He received his early education at the missions of his father, Methodist Missionary George McDougall, before attending university and entering the ministry himself. He first established a mission among the Stoney in the 1860s. There, he married Abigail Steinhauer who died in 1871, leaving him with three young children. John McDougall returned to Ontario where he met and married Elizabeth Boyd in the fall of 1872. They headed west on a three-month honeymoon trek by cart and sleigh across the uncharted, frozen prairie between Fort Garry and Fort Victoria.

When the McDougalls settled in the foothills west of Calgary in 1873, "Mrs. John" became one of the first non-native women in what is now southern Alberta. John and his father chose a traditional Stoney winter camping ground as the site for the new Methodist mission. Here, at Morley, the McDougalls lived and worked among the Stoney for twenty-five years. During this time, Reverend McDougall was appointed Superintendent of Indian Missions, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Methodist District, and Chairman of the Indian District.

He also played a prominent role in regional negotiations. His reports of the disastrous impact of American whiskey traders on the Plains Indians helped convince the Dominion government to establish the N.W.M.P. He was subsequently commissioned to help prepare the tribes for the Force's arrival and was one of the representatives of the Stoney Indians at the signing of Treaty No. 7 in 1877. Later, he drew government attention to their plight following the disappearance of the buffalo. He served as a special government commissioner during the 1869-70 rebellion and again in the Riel Rebellion of 1885. In 1905, he was appointed to a federal commission of inquiry on internal troubles among the Doukhobor sect.

The McDougalls and their family of six moved to Calgary in 1899. On January 15, 1917, Reverend John McDougall, died at the age of seventy-four. His body lay in state prior to his funeral and interment, where members of the Stoney tribe paid their last respects. Elizabeth Boyd McDougall died in 1941 at the age of eighty-seven.

FIELD OF HONOUR

The First World War was an international conflict that pitted the German and Austro-Hungarian empires against the Allied Powers of France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and later, the United States. The war was triggered by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria on June 28, 1914. By August, a major European conflict was underway.

When Britain's ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Belgium expired on August 4, 1914, the British Empire, including Canada, was at war. Initially, the Canadian Expeditionary Force formed part of the British army. With the establishment of a separate Ministry of Overseas Military Forces in 1916, effective Canadian control over the CEF expanded. The bulk of those forces were with the Canadian Corps or a separate Canadian Cavalry Brigade on the Western Front. Some Canadians, however, joined the Royal Navy or trained as pilots in the British flying services. In 1917, the Royal Flying Corps had opened schools in Canada. By the end of the war, twenty-five per cent of the pilots in the Royal Air Force were Canadians.

When the fighting stopped on November 11, 1918, Canada's death toll stood at 60,661. The graves of most of the "fallen" are on foreign soil.

During the Great War, The City of Calgary set aside land in Union Cemetery for military burials. Between 1917 and 1924, one hundred and seventy-two veterans, many of whom died following the conflict of health problems related to their war experiences, were laid to rest in this Field of Honour. Together with the Imperial War Graves Commission, The City agreed to develop and maintain the plots in perpetuity. A Cross of Sacrifice, the standard memorial in military cemeteries throughout the British Empire, was erected in 1923. On the west side reads the inscription: THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

BENTLEY FAMILY

On May 7, 1918, James and Orlie Bentley became the proud parents of a daughter. Four days later, baby Helena died from "inanitrius" or exhaustion caused by a lack of nourishment. Within three weeks, Orlie Estella Bentley was also dead. In the early 1900s, numerous disorders and deaths resulted from childbirth. "Child-bed fever" was chief among the acute diseases which followed confinement. Caused by a pelvic infection, it surfaced "within a fortnight after delivery" and led to fever, delirium, and in the most severe cases, convulsions. In some instances, the mother failed to "regain her consciousness before death." Twenty-year-old Orlie Bentley was one of seventy-two Alberta women who died in 1918 from diseases related to childbirth.

Six months after losing his wife and infant daughter, James Bentley died of complications resulting from the Spanish Influenza. This deadly epidemic raced through Europe and other parts of the world before reaching Canadian shores with the return of troops from World War I. Claiming twenty million lives worldwide, the virus was responsible for an estimated twenty to fifty thousand deaths in Canada alone.

On October 2, 1918, the Spanish flu struck Calgary. Two weeks later, Calgary's medical health officer imposed a modified quarantine on the city. Schools, churches, and theatres were closed, and public meetings and dances were banned. Fear of this highly contagious, deadly disease was evident everywhere. Citizens were required to wear gauze masks outside their homes and were fined if they did not. Despite these precautions, James C. Bentley died on November 15, 1918 at the age of twenty-eight.

The weight of grief is masterfully expressed on the Bentley memorial. The figure of a young woman in classical robes is leaning against a cross. A bouquet of flowers hangs from her right hand while her left hand grasps the crossbar. The expression, SIMPLY TO THY CROSS I CLING, is inscribed below. The combination of image and sentiment creates a fitting remembrance to the hopeful young family lost to death in just half a year.

34

ARTHUR EDWARD STILLMAN

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company claimed to be the greatest transportation system in the world. Its railroad system spanned the Dominion and its fleet of ships sailed the oceans from Great Britain to the Orient. In 1906, the CPR entered the competitive market of trans-Atlantic passenger travel with the construction of sister ships: the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland. The steamers made regular crossings between Liverpool and Quebec City in six days, four in the open waters of the North Atlantic and two in the sheltered waters of the St. Lawrence River. The assurance that a third of the voyage would be passed in the relative tranquility of "North America's greatest scenic waterway" had great appeal to prospective passengers.

On May 28, 1914, the Empress of Ireland sailed from Quebec City on her first round trip of the summer. Nine hours into her voyage, she ran into a thick fog on the St. Lawrence River and collided with the Norwegian collier Storstad. Within fourteen minutes the Empress of Ireland sank, taking over one thousand passengers and crew to their death.

News of the disaster reached Canada's major cities in the early morning. "Grave Fears Entertained For Most Of Calgarians On Empress Of Ireland" reported the *Calgary Daily Herald*. Among those confirmed lost were members of the Salvation Army, bound for their international conference in London. Included in the list of survivors was first class passenger, A.E. Stillman. Tragically, this was not the case. Whether he perished in the St. Lawrence or was one of the twenty-two who died following rescue is not known. In the early hours of May 29, 1914, Arthur Edward Stillman died AN EMPRESS OF IRELAND HERO.

Born in England, Mr. Stillman was Vice-President and Manager of W.J. Budd and Company, financial, real estate, and insurance brokers. At the age of twenty-six he was also "well known in musical circles." His exquisitely-crafted black granite memorial supports a large "roll" across the width of the marker. A capital S is carved in Old English lettering on the face and back of the monument and is repeated on the four plot markers. A continuous vine of ivy, symbolic of immortality, friendship, fidelity, and memory, frames the inscription and his footstone, on which HUSBAND has been engraved.

35

DOUGLAS EDGAR WAIT

The death of a child is an event for which no parent can be prepared. On March 20, 1922, Douglas Edgar Wait died of "acute pharyngitis," an inflammation of the throat. His obituary in the *Morning Albertan* stated that he was the "beloved and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wait."

To commemorate the life of their young son, the Waits selected this masterfully sculpted cherub. Winged, innocent, and fully-fleshed, this image of life is placing a wreath of flowers over a Latin cross. The white marble statue was carved in Italy and then imported by the Somerville Co. Limited of Calgary. It rests on a grey granite base on which the inscription and epitaph have been created in lead lettering.

SLEEP ON SWEET BABE
AND TAKE THY REST
GOD CALLED THEE HOME
HE THOUGHT IT BEST.

The themes of peace and eternal rest are conveyed through Douglas' epitaph. In combination with the expression, SAFE IN THE ARMS OF JESUS, it affirms that his soul has passed to a protected and everlasting life beyond. These comforting messages reflect the natural attempt by his parents to reconcile themselves with the loss of their only child who died six days before his fourth birthday.

FRANK PERCY LANGLEY

Children's gravemarkers from the Victorian era usually reflect the concept of childhood innocence. Messages about the purity of youth and its separateness from the adult world are conveyed through the use of three-dimensional images of children and their personal belongings. Special designs, often showing a close connection to the home, were created for children by adults well-versed in Victorian sentiment.

The memorial to Frank Percy Langley is one such marker. Lovingly designed, it incorporates a personal representation of his childhood - a pair of boy's shoes. Pointing inward, the shoes rest beneath two vines of ivy, symbolic of eternal life. A large heart forms the face of the headstone. A classic symbol of love and affection, the heart also represents charity, the "greatest of the Pauline virtues." Frank's marker is completed with the familiar abbreviation of a verse from the Book of Matthew:

SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN
TO COME UNTO ME.

On January 7, 1918, Frank Langley died of bronchitis or a "cold on the chest" at the age of ten years.

37

CONSTABLE ARTHUR DUNCAN

Shortly after midnight on July 2, 1917, Constable Arthur Duncan was shot and killed while routinely walking his beat in southwest Calgary. At 4:40 a.m., his body was discovered with his gloves gripped in one hand and his gun still in its holster.

Apparently, Constable Duncan had left his beat to investigate suspicious behaviour behind the Revelstoke Saw Mills office on Eighth Avenue and Eighth Street West. Here, he "... was shot from ambush by a desperado alarmed at the bluecoat's approach." It is believed that Constable Duncan surprised a culprit or culprits while they were attempting to recover stolen property from under a vacant building. A brown club bag and four spent cartridges from a Colt 45 automatic were found at the scene of the homicide. Despite these clues and a $1000 reward, Constable Duncan's killer was never found.

New evidence in the Duncan murder surfaced in 1979. An elderly patient in a Surrey, B.C. hospital recalled that on the night in question, he had picked up a man in the vicinity of the murder shortly after hearing what could have been gunfire. The unidentified man was driven to the Palliser Hotel and never seen again. The case remains unsolved.

Arthur "Sandy" Duncan emigrated to Canada from Scotland where he had worked twelve years with the Dumfrieshire Police. Joining The City of Calgary Police Department in 1911, he was considered "one of the quietest men on the force, and had never been engaged in a quarrel with anyone." Thirty-nine-year-old Constable Duncan was survived by his wife and young son.

The grey granite memorial to Arthur Duncan is a truncated or "blunt" style of obelisk. On it is inscribed the mournful and reflective epitaph: IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH. Two years after his passing, the Commissioners of The City of Calgary authorized that Constable Duncan's grave plot be cared for "Perpetually."

38

COSBURN FAMILY

The Battle of Vimy Ridge has always been considered a major Canadian victory. Following earlier and unsuccessful attempts by both British and French forces during World War I, the task of taking the ridge from the Germans was given to an all-Canadian corps. Months of careful training and rehearsal were carried out in advance of the April 9, 1917 attack. On March 21st, Corporal A.S. Cosburn was killed during a preliminary sortie. He was one of over three thousand five hundred Canadians who lost their lives ensuring this "victory." Corporal Cosburn is buried in the French cemetery at Villers-au-Bois. A massive war memorial to Canada's dead stands on the highest point of Vimy Ridge.

Four years later, his son, Arthur Victor Cosburn, died of diphtheria in Calgary. An acute infectious disease, diphtheria grew to epidemic status in the early 1900s, peaking in 1921. Fifteen year-old Arthur Cosburn died at the height of the epidemic on February 21st.

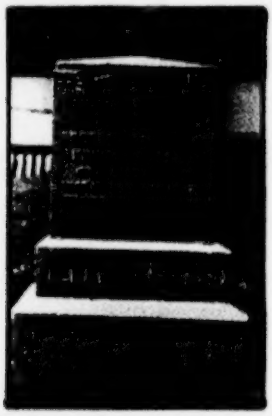
Maud Cosburn selected this beautiful white marble memorial to commemorate her son's passing and to provide a permanent local memorial to her husband. The focus of the monument is an exquisitely fashioned spray of flowers. The Victorian notion of giving symbolic meanings to each variety of plant resulted in memorial bouquets being composed with the greatest of care. Here, the roses symbolize love, beauty, and hope. The calla lily represents marriage, while the forget-me-nots are used as a sign of remembrance. A single column with a stylized capital provides the vital architectural balance. The monument rests on a marble base on which a sunburst pattern and corner paws have been carved.

Maud Cosburn personalized the family memorial in other ways. The flag and battalion colours under which Corporal Cosburn served are carved on the face of the marble. A touching and insightful epitaph reflects the personality of her "Dear Son":

HIS CHEERY WAY HIS SMILING FACE,
ARE A PLEASURE TO RECALL,
HE HAD A KINDLY WORD FOR EACH,
AND DIED BELOVED BY ALL.

On February 1, 1926, Maud P. Cosburn died from carcinoma of the breast at the age of forty-seven. Her name and years of birth and death complete the family memorial.

ROBERT CHAMBERS EDWARDS



Robert Chambers Edwards was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on September 12, 1864. Related to the Chambers publishing family, he was educated in the finest Scottish schools before emigrating to Canada by way of the United States. On September 12, 1894, Bob Edwards arrived in western Canada. Three years later, he launched the *Wetaskiwin Free Lance*, a newspaper that became the forerunner of the famous *Eye Opener*.

First published in High River, the *Eye Opener* moved to Calgary in 1904. As founder, publisher, and one-man staff of the weekly newspaper, Bob Edwards became the West's most controversial character. A defender of the underdog, he aimed his hard-hitting editorials at social, political, and religious snobs and hypocrites. The *Toronto Sunday World* reported in 1905 that the "Scotchman... has no fear of corporation, politician or dictator of any kind." Bob's own weakness for whiskey and his loathing of money were often the basis for his quips:

"As a matter of fact, the difficult thing in a modern monarchy is to find something for the king to do."

"It is a disagreeable coincidence that Prohibition and Graft should be rolling over the Dominion in two parallel waves."

"When a man is driven to drink, he usually has to walk back."

Bob Edwards was a man of surprises. He supported prohibition during the referendum of 1916, was an admirer of the Mounted Police, and won a seat as an Independent candidate in the 1921 provincial election. Robert Chambers Edwards, M.L.A. sat through his first and only session of the Provincial Legislature before withdrawing from political and editorial life due to failing health. On November 14, 1922, western Canada's legendary publisher died from an inflammation of the heart.

At the request of his widow, Katie, a copy of the *Wetaskiwin Free Lance*, a copy of the last *Summer Annual* and last *Eye Opener*, and his pocket-flask filled with whiskey were sealed in the base of his Vermont grey marble memorial. The epitaph, SWEETEST MEMORIES WILL EVER LINGER, is inscribed on the marker of "Alberta's Prize Personality."

40

POTTER'S FIELD

And the chief priests took the silver pieces, and said, It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood. And they took counsel, and bought with them the potter's field, to bury strangers in.

Matthew 27:6-7

Throughout the world, the destitute and unknown have been buried in the same impoverished circumstances that marked their earthly existence. Potter's Fields were set aside to accommodate the dead who, without money or social bonds, required a final resting place. Invariably, the ground appropriated for use as a Potter's Field was located in an out-of-the-way section of the cemetery. Here, without ceremony, the dead were buried at public expense or by the efforts of charities.

The first recorded burial in Union's Potter's Field was on January 8, 1904. Since then, approximately one thousand human beings have been laid to rest in its ground. Often nameless, the interred died from a variety of causes ranging from hanging to venereal disease. An entry in the Union Cemetery Record of Interment book brings home the reality of one such death:

No. Of Interment	99
Name	Unknown man
Place of Birth	-
Late Residence	1st St. W.
Age	-
Sex	M
Date of Death	1914 Feb. 11
Cause of Death	Burnt to death
Date of Interment	1914 Feb. 19
Place of Interment	Potter's Field
Name of Undertaker	Harrison & Foster
Nearest Relative or Friend	-
Remarks	By Order

The unmarked graves in Potter's Field are a stark reminder of the transitory nature of human existence and the power of the most permanent rite of passage.

SOURCES

Archives of Ontario

Calgary Police Service Archives

Calgary Public Library: Local History Room

Canadian Baptist Archives

The City of Calgary Archives

The City of Calgary Cemeteries' Division

Glenbow-Alberta Institute

Provincial Archives of Alberta

Red Deer and District Archives

Sir Henry Doulton Gallery

University of Western Ontario Library System: Regional Collection

William Roper Hull Child & Family Services

WALKING TOUR MAP & LEGEND

UNION CEMETERY

WALKING TOUR MAP & LEGEND

1. Captain Sir Cecil Edward Denny
2. Francis Walter Davies
3. James and Clifford Young
4. James H. Galloway
5. A.E. Cross
6. Margaret Nesbitt Thompson
7. William Pearce
8. Mary E. Brennan
9. Mary Hayman Marr
10. Fred W. Smith
11. Barbara Bain
12. Kinsaku Ogino
13. Thomas and Albert Edward Gilmore
14. William Somerville
15. John Sibley
16. Alice Devolin Wood
17. Joseph Edward Eckersley
18. John Ware
19. William Roper Hull
20. Fred Collings
21. Thomas Swan
22. Samuel H. Livingstone
23. Emma, Rosa, and Emily Prince
24. Leeson Family
25. Bishop William Cyprian Pinkham
26. Colonel James Farquharson Macleod
27. Albert and Vera Dick
28. Dr. Thomas H. Quirk
29. Sir James Loughheed
30. John Breckenridge
31. Reverend John McDougall
32. Field of Honour
33. Bentley Family
34. Arthur Edward Stillman
35. Douglas Edgar Wait
36. Frank Percy Langley
37. Constable Arthur Duncan
38. Cosburn Family
39. Robert Chambers Edwards
40. Potter's Field